Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1806. [No. 1567.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next,
At four o'clock, in the afternoon,
will be Sold, on Col. Ramsay's wharf, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes;

4 hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
& 2 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 3.

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder
HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.

Horsburgh & Calder.

April 2. dzw

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April inst. at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

March 31. dts

JAMES SANDERSON
HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

Clover Seed,
(Warranted of the best quality)
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms

Mandeville & Jamesson.
Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
3000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

A Journeyman Baker.

I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.

March 20. d

ROBERT GRAY
Has lately received
A Consignment of Books,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Among which are the following Friend's Books
Barclay's Apology,
Life of Lady Guion,
Ellwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bownas,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Davideis,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Pieasley, &c. &c.

March 31.

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the 6th day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 3 cots.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Macleod & Lumsdon*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 10th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,
John Lumsdon.

March 21. eo

DANIEL MACLEOD,
PAINTER,
Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumsdon formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamesson, King street; where he carries on the Sign, Transparent, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enamelling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Masonic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marbleing and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,
Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21. eo

☞ REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,
HAS removed to the lower end of King street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.

March 21. eo

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts,
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

FOR SALE,
1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; tobacco house and several other out houses.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Benjamin Dulany.

March 26. eo

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
WINES.
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Luban,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 18.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From papers received at the office of the Federal Gazette, by the Abeona, captain Hobson from Liverpool.

(CONTINUED)

Extract from a paper entitled, "Remarks on the plan of operations proposed by Austria."

The plan which the cabinet of Vienna, has transmitted to that of St. Petersburg, presents a new proof of the intimate confidence mutually subsisting between the two imperial courts; and if the war now undertaken to check and restrain the ambition of Bonaparte shall terminate happily, its success must be owing to the continuation of that confidence. Upon this principle we shall without dissembling any difficulty, offer our remarks upon the plan article by article, in order to obviate as much as possible, the difficulties apprehended by the Austrian cabinet.

The plan begins with stating as a fact, "the real forces of the French amount upon the new organization to 598,084 men, with the addition of those which are at the disposal of the French government, to 651,961 men." The cabinet of St. Petersburgh has reason to believe that the French army is far from being complete on its new organization, in consequence of the difficulty which the French government has to surmount, and notwithstanding the violent means which it is obliged to use, to muster the French conscripts, who strive in all possible ways to avoid the service.

Besides, though the English should be unable to effect any disembarkations on the French coast, sufficient for the prosecution of regular war within France, they may, nevertheless occupy a considerable number of the French troops by menacing a descent on all the accessible points; on the Lower Elbe, on the Weser, on the coast of Holland, Flanders, France and Italy. The French, in short, must be naturally obliged to divide their strength, and distribute their forces for the defence of every assailable point of their possessions.

It follows, that the French can never be in a condition to oppose so many as 500,000 men to the operations of the powers of the coalition, and that a deduction of perhaps one third of their forces may be confidently reckoned upon. The disproportion of 210,000 Austrians and 115000 Russians to the French troops which can be brought against them, will be therefore less considerable than it has been supposed.

From the unfavorable calculation of the relative forces of France and the allies, which is presented in the plan of the court of Vienna, the following conclusions have been drawn:

"1. That the local advantages which France enjoys by its geographical position, whether for defence or for aggression, are such, that it is desirable to remain at peace till a more favorable conjuncture of affairs."

This reasoning would be solid and just, if it were probable that any more favorable conjuncture of affairs should hereafter arise; if the court of Vienna could in the meanwhile prepare and augment its forces, and if, the state of things should in other respects remain unaltered.

But, while Europe temporizes, Bonaparte's government acquires every day new stability. His power increases by the subjugation and new organization of all Lombardy and Parma. The relative geographical advantages can undergo no change favorable to Austria; but in fact, the contrary. Besides, there can be nothing more dangerous than the policy of the French government, which has ever gained more by negociations than by its arms. If we enumerate the battles of the last war, the French lost as many as they gained. It is always in the intervals between one great period and another, in seasons of sincere, nominal peace, that they enlarge their dominions.

We are therefore firmly persuaded, that the court of Vienna, if it would consult its own true interests, should not hesitate to renew the war as speedily as possible, and ought to make every effort to prevent Bonaparte from consolidating his power. Assured of the assistance of Russia and England, when shall it find a conjuncture more favorable?

The second thing assumed as a conclusion in the Austrian plan is, "that if war be inevitable, the allied courts ought to act with the most vigorous efforts of which they are capable." In this, the court of Vienna has formed a just opinion. But it errs, in supposing for a moment, that it would be left alone in the midst of the contest. The good faith and honor of his majesty the emperor of Russia, are too well known to admit a shadow of mistrust upon this head.

After this conclusion in the plan, are mentioned three things, the co-operation of which is requisite, in order to bring forward those great energies which are necessary to the success of the alliance, namely, the military arrangements, and the general policy.

1. "It is stated, that military efforts would be of no avail, if the Austrian armies should enter the field less than 300,000 strong."

We entertain too high an opinion of the resources of the court of Vienna, to doubt that the Austrian army may be put in a short time upon such a respectable footing as to enter the field in sufficient force. Being in alliance with Russia, and certain of the good faith of that power, it will have only France to oppose, and will not be under any great necessity of maintaining a force to observe Prussia.

It is very true, that the French, as soon as they shall see war to be inevitable, will put themselves in motion; and that Austria will have to sustain their first attack till the Russians join them. But, as the Russian troops are ready to march, a body of them may be detached immediately, which shall advance by forced marches to assist in the protection of the house of Austria, and to resist the first impetuosity of the torrent.

2. The finances are next mentioned in the plan. The difficulty in regard to them must be in a great measure removed by the subsidy from England. Besides, it is certainly to be expected, that in this, as in what regards the completion of the army, the court of Vienna will not fail to employ all its means and resources.

The contingent of Russia would be on the whole, 115,000 men. Deducting 25 thousand for the kingdom of Naples, there would remain 90,000 to act in Germany, which might be conveniently formed into two armies, one of 50,000 men to assemble on the frontiers of Gallicia, opposite to Lamberg; the other of 40 000, to assemble along the Boug, opposite Lublin.

The first of these armies might, upon the first appearance of hostilities, detach the column mentioned, which should march across Gallicia towards the Danube, to assist in opposing the first attempts of the French upon the hereditary dominions in Germany, when it should have arrived in the vicinity of Ratisbon; its subsequent movements would be determined by the condition of the Austrian army.

The rest of the Russian army should follow immediately, in order to reach its destination with the smallest possible loss of time.

The other army would march by Lublin and Cracow.

It were to be wished that we should know what routes the court of Vienna would particularly desire that these two armies should take. In all cases, their marches should be respectively so arranged, that they may not meet at Teschen.

As to their operations, the first might be employed on the left bank of the Danube, in communication with the Austrians upon the opposite bank, having its left upon Donauwerth.

The second army, upon arriving in Bohemia, would proceed into Franconia, or wherever the state of affairs should require its presence.

The court of Petersburg is about to send a confidential person to Paris, to make a last endeavor to persuade Bonaparte to listen to reasonable conditions. Should these be accepted, it may prevent the war. But, in the mean time, nothing is to be neglected; for it is certain, that we shall succeed only in proportion as we put ourselves in a respectable position. And we ought to be ready to begin the moment the negociation terminates.

The reasonings suggested upon the probable progress of the military operations, appear to proceed upon very salutary and judicious views. It is agreed, that any operations against the frontiers of France, along the Rhine, whether below or above Mentz, would be attended with great difficulty. It is rather on the Italian line that the first success is to be expected. It is consequently toward that quarter that the principal efforts ought to be directed. All this part of the plan must be allowed to be perfectly well arranged.

Copy of a dispatch from the count de Rasoumofski dated at Vienna, the 29th April—11th May, 1805.

Since the creation of the council of war, I have this day to mention its first meeting, which directed to other details than those of the administration, at length presents an object worthy of attention. The conferences took place in the presence of his majesty the emperor, on Monday and Tuesday last. The committee was composed of the the two archdukes Charles and John, the president and vice president of the council, and quarter master general Mack. The question submitted to their deliberation turned on the prodigious increase of the French forces in Italy; on the imminent danger which thence resulted to the frontiers of the Hereditary States; on the rapidity with which, from the first hostile determination of Bonaparte, they would be attacked; and on the absolute impossibility of resistance. This situation was deliberately considered, and it was unanimously decided, even with the consent of the archduke Charles that it was necessary to reinforce the troops in that quarter. This point being settled, the necessary details will be arranged in consequence; and I lose no time in forwarding to you the most important of their resolutions.

Extract from a Memoir on the Situation of Affairs communicated by count Stahrenberg.

Never were hopes, founded on the most salutary views and plans, destroyed by a more fatal blow than the disastrous reverse which our army in Germany has experienced by concourse of unfortunate circumstances, the consequence of a single fault.

The simultaneous co-operation of the two imperial courts of England and Russia should have offered, at the commencement of the war, a chain of armed forces from the north to the south, and should have obliged France by mutual diversions to separate hers. It was our first misfortune, that none of the hopes we had placed in diversions on the north of the Continent, which might have obliged the emperor of France to divide the troops that he had withdrawn from his coasts were realized: and not only all the troops were able to be employed against our army in Germany, but even the Gallo Batavian army, and that of Bernadotte, could quit Hanover and Holland also, without impediment to join in the attack. It is to this circumstance that the French superiority of their numbers; for deducing these two armies, the troops arrived from the interior in the course of the month of October, have but little exceeded the number of Austrian troops, placed on the Iller, where, in the strong position which they occupied, they would have been able to await the junction, of the first army of his majesty the emperor of Russia. There was even a moment when they had the hope of preventing the junction of the French troops from the North with those arrived from the interior of France, by falling on a party of the latter; when, as a second misfortune, the violation of the Prussian neutrality suddenly changed the face of affairs, and reduced our German army to the alternative, either to fall back immediately on the Inn, or see itself surrounded and destroyed.

The retreat on the Inn should have prevented every disagreeable consequence. Joined to the body of the army under the general in chief, De Kutusow, these troops would have been sufficient to resist the limited French forces; the subsequent arrival of the second Russian army, and finally the developement of other measures of the coalition, might have procured to the allied troops that superiority of force which had been absolutely depended on in the mutual engagements.

Through the inconceivable fault of a general chosen for a reputation gained by former successes, the army of Germany remained on the Iller; and in the course of a few days, without having been beaten, after some slight actions in which it had rather the advantage than the disadvantage, the greater part of the army was taken, and the remainder dispersed. All the following misfortunes were the inevitable consequences of this disaster.

The united French forces in Germany alone exceeding, without the allied troops, 110,000 men, advanced against the Austro-Russian troops posted on the Inn, which amounted to little more than half of that number. To expose these troops to a regular combat against a force double their number, would have been to risk the ruin of them, before the arrival of the second army of his majesty the emperor of Russia; it would have been to commit the same fault that had just lost our army of Germany. On the contrary to preserve the first Russian army entire, until the arrival of the second, became the principal object of the dispositions, which were concerted by his majesty in person with the general in chief Kutusow.

To complete our disappointment, the arrival of the second Russian army was delayed more than a month, by the armaments which the court of Berlin threatened to oppose to those of the court of Petersburg. The troops, therefore, under generals de Meerfeldt and Kutusow, unable to maintain a position on the Inn, or in any other part of Austria, where obliged to fall back upon Moravia. The inevitable consequence of this movement was the progressive advance of the enemy in Upper and Lower Austria. Having reached the last bridge on the Danube above Vienna, near Krems, the Russian army had no other alternative than to pass it, in order to avoid being cut off from the left bank, and from their route into Moravia. From that moment, the fate of the capital of Austria was decided, considering the impossibility of defending it, within the walls, unless the time necessary for the arrival of the reinforcements could be gained by means of an armistice for a very short period. Many reasons concurred to render his majesty desirous of saving his capital by such an armistice; he therefore determined to send lieutenant general Count de Guilsy to the emperor Napoleon, to propose it. The negociation was without effect.

Vienna was occupied by the French; and his majesty thought by the sacrifice of his capital, at least to have ensured to the first Russian army, the facility of forming a junction with the second. To this effect, he gave the most positive orders, that the great bridge in front of Vienna should be destroyed, whereby, four or five days march would have been gained to the general in chief Kutusow. Prince Murat, however, deceived the person to whom this charge was entrusted, by the unworthy falsehood that peace was just concluded between Austria and France, and he thus prevented the demolition of that bridge. This cruel incident exposed the first Russian army to the most imminent danger of being surrounded and destroyed, before it could join the army of general Buxhoeyden, as well as a corps of 10,000 Austrians that had retreated from Vienna.

Had this misfortune happened, the continuation of the war would have been evidently impossible. The destruction of the first army of his majesty the emperor of Russia would have infallibly led to that of the second and of every subsequent reinforcement, successively and separately attacked by the great forces which Napolean had assembled in Austria; while the army, commanded by the archduke Charles in Italy, must also have been ruined by these forces united to those of Massena. In a word, the danger was so critical, that had there been no other means of preventing it, his majesty would have been obliged to sign a precipitate peace, unfavorable indeed to himself, but inevitable, from motives which would have been but too justifiable in the eyes of his allies.

The impossibility of prolonging the war—the necessity of saving of the monarchy—the general interest of Europe, and even of England, required him to insure the existence of the Austrian monarchy, rather than continue a war from which nothing could be expected but an issue still more unfortunate. In short the sacred duties by which his majesty was bound to his noble and faithful friend, the emperor Alexander; duties which he shared with every well disposed sovereign, and which imposed upon him the obligation of preferring every sacrifice to the destruction, as certain as it was useless, of the brave and well appointed armies which Russia was pouring forth to his assistance.

In this extremity his majesty did not hesitate to enter into new explanations with the emp. Napoleon, and to propose to open negociations with him for peace, as soon as measures to this effect might be concerted with the emperor Alexander, whom his majesty expected to see immediately in person.

But happily these dangers and necessities are no more. General Kutusow and Buxhoevden have surmounted the difficulties which threatened to prevent the seasonable junction of the forces under their command. This mission of the Austrian envoys has been accompanied with the resumption of active hostilities. On the 27th of November the day after they quitted the camp, the combined armies concentred in the environs of Olmutz consisting of the first and second Russian armies, with a body of twenty thousand Austrians, comprehending also for their rear guard the imperial life guards ten thousand strong, and making in all an effective strength of eighty thousand fighting men, advanced towards the enemy.—On the 28th they had reached Wischaw, and had taken in that city and its environs more than six hundred prisoners. On the 29th and 30th they continued their march to Austerlitz, on the way to Nikolsbourg.

JOHN TUCKER
Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT;
20 hhds Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bushels Seed Potatoes.

March 25. 3taw3w

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oleon, and to propose to open
with him for peace, as soon
o this effect might be con-
e emperor Alexander, whom
pected to see immediately in

these dangers and necessi-
ore. General Kutusow and
have surmounted the diffi-
threatened to prevent the
nction of the forces under
d. This mission of the Au-
has been accompanied with
n of active hostilities. On
November the day after they
camp, the combined armies
the environs of Olmutz con-
e first and second Russian ar-
a body of twenty thousand
mprehending also for their
he imperial life guards ten
ong, and making in all an
gth of eighty thousand fight-
anced towards the enemy.—
they had reached Wischaw,
n in that city and its environs
hundred prisoners. On the
h they continued their march
z, on the way to Nikols-

HN TUCKER
Has for Sale,
shels coarse Turk's-Island
Muscovado Sugar;
Black Pepper;
ks Chester's and Pocket Hand-
nish Hides;
&c.
ALSO,
els Seed Potatoes. 3taw3w

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, April 5.

A gentleman who arrived in the ship United States, informs us, that Mr. Senator Wright's famous bill reached London the latter part of February, and excited general consternation among the merchants trading to this country. So greatly indeed were they embarrassed by it, and so much was their confidence shaken, that it was supposed many orders for goods would be left unexecuted, at least till the political horizon had cleared up a little. We learn from another quarter, that they had come to a determination to accept no bills from this country for a greater amount than the funds in hand. If, therefore, any of our merchants should be disappointed in their supplies; if their customers have to pay higher than usual for their goods; if the government finds its revenue fall a million or two short; they will know the source.

[*Balt. Fed. Gazette.*]

—

Dispatches are brought by the United States from Mr. Monroe, to the executive; and we are happy to assure our readers on good authority that they are of the most hopeful and pleasing nature. [*Ibid.*]

—

Extract of a letter from Frankfort (Ken.) dated March 8, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It is only three or four days since I returned from Upper Louisiana, where I have been for about two months past. The whole territory of Louisiana is in perfect confusion and partyism. A great many of the citizens of that country are inimical to Gen. Wilkinson as their governor in consequence of which the whole country is in an uproar."

—

From the United States Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

The news received this day of the Leander's arriving at Jaquemel, so far from diminishing, rather confirms the hostile intentions of Miranda against the province of Carracas. The ship Emperor commanded by a brother of captain Lewis, of the Leander, sailed from New York some weeks before from Port-au-prince, with guns and other implements of war, similar to those shipped in the Leander, and with a considerable number of volunteers, with the intention we understand of debauching some mulattoes at Port au Prince, and of sailing with this reinforcement on the intended expedition. We suspect that Dessalines has had wind of their scheme, as it is known that the Emperor was not admitted to an entry, and that all communication between this vessel and the shore was cut off. The small distance across the Isthmus, between Jacquemel where Miranda had anchored, to Port au Prince where the Emperor lies, will facilitate the uniformity of the plans and operations of the two vessels; but as in the interval necessary to verify their junction news may have reached Miranda that his plans and destination were known to the Spanish minister and of his having sent pilot boats to Caraccas with the information; we shall not be surprised if Miranda is staggered and gives up his nefarious attempt.

In regard to our government, and its knowledge of Miranda's intentions and armament; we shall abstain from particular comments, and shall only observe that general Dearborn's letter has not in the least contributed to alter our opinion on this subject; even admitting that it were true that administration were unacquainted with the particulars of the *armament of the Leander*, we ask if they were not very well acquainted with Miranda's hostile views against the province of Caraccas, and of his intention of fitting out an expedition from the ports of the United States? If this is true, and Mr. Madison's answer on the reception of Mr. Vansittart's letter will prove it so, what are we to think of the vigilance of our administration and their delicacy in regard to their foreign relations? It should have been expected that Miranda, or any other individual, whose intentions were known to be to violate the laws, ought to have been bound over on good behavior. It might have been also expected that his motions would be watched, his steps followed, and that particular care and vigilance recommended to the collectors and other federal officers in the United States. Nothing of this appears to have been done. Miranda fitted out his vessel in a manner to excite the attention and curiosity of many individuals, but they could not find a satisfactory explanation of these events because they had not that *previous information of Miranda's intentions*, which it appears that Mr. Madison and even the president had. Under the existing circumstances the attempt to excuse the administration, through ignorance, respecting the armament of the Leander, when it is understood they *had already information of Miranda's hostile intentions*, would be like the excuse of the police, on any murder or conflagration being committed under a plea of ignorance respecting the *particular poignard* or *torch* employed in the execution of these premeditated acts, *previously known to it.*

Mr. Ogden's journey to Washington, a few days since, his interviews with Mr. Madison, and the mysterious secrecy of their results, at the present time, are by no means calculated to inspire much confidence; neither are the quibbling contradictory rumors respecting col. Smith's removal. If administration is *obliged* to be just, they do not labor under a less obligation to *appear* so.

—

The following is the residue of the *SECRET JOURNAL* of the House of Representatives (for which we had not room in our last paper) which is now completely published, so far as the injunction of secrecy is removed. We understand that no authority has been given to publish the letter of the secretary of war referred to in the report made by Mr. J. Randolph. Our readers will perceive that the whole of the proceedings, so far as relates to the measures adopted, were inserted in our last; and that the following proceedings are merely on incidental points.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, February 6.

Yeas and Nays on postponing the consideration of the following motion to Thursday next.

That a committee be appointed to present to the president of the United States the resolution agreed to by this house the 14th ultimo, in the words following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That an exchange of territory between the U. States and Spain is deemed by this house the most advantageous mode of settlement of existing differences respecting limits between the U. S. and the court of Madrid, and that any arrangement between the two governments, which shall secure to Spain an ample barrier on the side of Mexico, and to the U. States the countries watered by the Mississippi and to the eastward of it, will meet the approbation of this house."

YEAS. Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barker, Bidwell, Bishop, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Boyle, Bryan, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clinton, Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutts Darby, Dickson, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fowler, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Holland, Jones, Knight, Lambert, Magruder, Marion, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Russel, Sailly Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Staunton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, N. Williams, M. Williams, Wynns,—37.

NAYS. Messrs. Bard, Basset, Beddinger, Betton, Butler, Casey, Chittenden, Claiborne, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goodwyn, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Kelly, Kenan, Leib, Lewis, Livingston, Lyon, Masters, M'Creery, Meriwether, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mosely, J. Nelson, Newton, Nicholson, Pitkin, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea, (Penn.) Simmons, Sandford, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spalding, Standford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenny, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Van Cortlant, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Wadsworth, Wickes, D. R. Williams, Wilson, Winston.—65.

—

Friday, March 21.

On a motion made and seconded,

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy imposed on the proceedings which have been transacted with closed doors, during the present session, be removed.

On the question, that the farther consideration of the said resolution be postponed until the last Monday of the present month,

It was resolved in the affirmative; Yeas 69; Nays 57; as follow:

YEAS. Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Boyle, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, M. Clay, Conrad, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dawson, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Jackson, Jones, Kenan, Knight, Lyon, Mac Farland, Marion, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Newton, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Russel, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, Southard, Staunton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, Walton, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn and Winston, 69.

NAYS. Messrs. Basset, Beddinger, Betton, Broom, Butler, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Kelly, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Mosely, J. Nelson, Nicholson, Pitkin, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea of Pen. Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, J. C. Smith, S. Smith, Spalding, Standford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenny, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams and Wilson. 57.

—

Monday, March 31.

On motion of Mr. Leib that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy imposed on the proceedings which have been transacted with closed doors during the present session, be removed.

It was moved and seconded, to amend the said resolution by adding to the end thereof the words "from and after this day fortnight."

And passed in the negative; Yeas 61, Nays 62; as follow:

YEAS. Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Crowninfield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Jones, Lambert, Lyon, M'Farland, Marion, Mac Creery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R Nelson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, of (Tenn.) Russell, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracey, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn and Winston. 61.

NAYS. Messrs. Alexander, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Butler, J. Campbell, Casey, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Kelly, Kenan, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mosely, J. Nelson, Newton, Pitken, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea of (Penn.) Richards, Sailly, Sammons, Sanford, J. C. Smith, S. Smith, Spalding, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T W Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, and Wilson, 62.

Another motion was then made and seconded to amend the said resolution by inserting after the word "that" the words "from and after the end of the present session of Congress."

And passed in the negative; Yeas 59; Nays 61; as follow:

YEAS. Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Campbell, Chandler, Claibourne, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Crowninfield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Lambert, Lyon, M'Farland, Marion, M'Creery N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R Nelson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, Ten. Russel, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracey, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn, and Winston. 59.

NAYS. Messrs. Alexander, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Butler, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Epps, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Haugh, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Moseley, J. Nelson, Newton, Pitken, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rhea, of Penn. Richards, Sailly, Sammons, Sanford, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spalding Stanford Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, and Wilson, 62.

The main question was then taken on the original resolution, offered by Dr. Leib, by yeas and nays; Yeas 63; Nays 56—as follow:

YEAS. Messrs. Alexander, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Butler, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mosely, J. Nelson, Newton, Pitkin, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea (Pen.) Richards, Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, Spalding, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenny, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, Wilson. 63.

NAYS. Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Crowninfield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Lambert, Lyon, M'Farland, Marion, Mac Creery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, (Tenn.) Russell, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracey, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn and Winston. 56.

Adjourned.

—

DIED this morning, at his country-seat, in an advanced stage of life, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Sen. Esq.

A panegyric on the virtues of this gentleman would be highly unnecessary, as his whole life exhibits a sufficient demonstration of the excellence of his principles and the purity of his intentions. His family must long remember the domestic endearments of an affectionate husband, and a tender, solicitous father. The morality of his character has never been questioned—his faults were always forgotten when the brilliancy of his virtues was considered—His hospitality, his honor, and honesty demand the undisputed praise of every candid man, of every lover of virtue, and well-wisher of society. His lingering and severe disease afforded him an ample opportunity of exerting the heroism of his christianity: he resigned his well-spent life into the hands of that beneficent Creator from whom he received it!

☞ The Subscriber has been admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court held in Alexandria, and wishes to practice therein.

FRANCIS L. LEE.

April 5.

☞ REMOVAL.

JAMES DOUGLASS

Has removed his Store to King street, two doors below Mr. *Sherron's* corner; where he has for Sale, a general assortment of

Good Liquors & Groceries.

He takes this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to his friends both in town and country who have favored him with their custom, and respectfully solicits a continuance thereof.

April 5. d3t

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands,
For Sale or Exchange.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for lands or other real property on the east side of the Blue Ridge, about 7000 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both sides thereof opposite and below the mouth of Poketollico Creek, in the state of Virginia, 25 miles from Point Pleasant, (in the county town of Mason county) and 12 miles from the town to Kanahwa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Washington. They were surveyed at the same time with those lands in the year 1772, and are held under the same titles, viz. *Old Military Rights*—which are unquestionable.

The Lands are of the very first quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide; they have been lately resurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a most extensive range for stock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good settlement. The great [Virginia] state road leading to the states of Ohio and Kentucky, passes by and through these lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the western country both by land and water. Their situation, besides, gives their occupants choice of the eastern or western markets, as produce may be found most profitable. The climate is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit—Salt works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above these lands, and the neighborhood furnishes abundance of iron, coal, limestone, mills and mill seats; so that there is no part of the western country which holds out more advantages to persons desirous of emigrating.

A more particular description of these lands, with plots of the several lots, their situation, description and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the surveying of them, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

April 5. 1aw8t*

WILLIAM GORE,

BEING about to commence the MILLING BUSINESS in the country, wishes to Rent the PROPERTY he now occupies on King street, near *Mr. Dowey Dowey's*, consisting of a WAREHOUSE, one hundred feet deep and twenty-five feet front, with an excellent cellar, and a commodious Dwelling, Kitchen, &c. &c.—To his absence please apply to Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.

April 1. 602w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the partnership of ROBERTSON & CARTER, was dissolved on the first day of January last, and the said *Carter*, has given up all properties, together with all debts due said concern to me, for the benefit of our Creditors. The public is hereby forwarned from paying any debts which may be due to said concern, or any part thereof, unless duly authorised by

James M. Robertson.

April 4. 3t

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 5. 8tawtf

SECOND DIVIDEND,

In the case of JAMES SMITH, *late a Bankrupt.*

THE Commissioners, in a Commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, formerly of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, and State of Virginia, Merchant; intend to meet at their office, the house of BENJAMIN PARR in the town of Fredericksburg, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige, *Assignee.*

Dumfries, 18th March. [20] co14thA

NOTICE.

In the case of JOSIAH WATSON, *a bankrupt.*

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against *Josiah Watson*, late of Alexandria, merchant, are requested to meet the assignee of the said bankrupt's estate, at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As business of the first importance to the interest of the said estate will be then submitted to the consideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2awothAp

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. 1aw8t

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Santord—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.co

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(*Price one Dollar.*)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from *Thomazen Elzey* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Elzey to Daniel M'Carty Chicester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

ADJOINING EACH OTHER,

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Pokick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddrige Pitt Chichester.

March 28. law4t

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street;

Has just received from Philadelphia, the following

VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.

Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution.

Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Press."

Wilson's Reports. Dallas's Reports.

McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing-Paper.

March 11. d

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. *Lovell*; where he intends carrying on the Loaf-Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assize of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 2 1-2 lbs—5 cent loaf, 1 1-4 lbs—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19. 1aw4w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing *Instruments*; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

	ds.	cs.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2	00
Do. Harpsichord,	2	00
If quilling do.	5	00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1	50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1	

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge*, according to the time and distance.

☞ As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. d3t 1aw tf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3,] 2aw

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in General, that he hath removed his store to King street, next door to Mr. *Jas. Thornton's, where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ship *Sheperdess*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—*among which are*—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Brussel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Also, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and best Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and smoaking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.

February 11. d1w. 1awtfM

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 1aw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to *Mr. John Tucker.*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller, King Street.*

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama in five acts.
The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
The Sixty-third Letter a Musical Farce.
The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.
Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.
Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T. Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.
——— Stranger in France.
Wakefield's Family Tour, through Great Britain and Ireland
Pennsylvania Farmer.
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Mavor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calf)
——— Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)
Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (Calf)
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Hoole's translation of Orlando Furiow, from the Italian, of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (calf gilt).
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Letters of Curtius, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.
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N. B. Book-binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms

February 24. d

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